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Agenda item 60

Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Tamar **Tchitanava** (Georgia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2007, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-second session the item entitled: "Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 26th, 27th and 32nd meetings, on 13, 14 November and 7 December 2007. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/62/SR.26, 27 and 32). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 8 to 10 October (see A/C.2/62/SR.2-6).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/62/377).

4. At the 26th meeting, on 13 November, an introductory statement was made by the Assistant Secretary-General and Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (see A/C.2/62/SR.26).

5. At the same meeting, in accordance with the provisions of section C, paragraph 3 (d), of the annex to General Assembly resolution 58/316, the Committee held a question time, during which questions were raised and comments made by the representative of Switzerland, to which the Executive Director of the Institute responded.

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II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/62/L.34 and A/C.2/62/L.53

6. At the 27th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Institute for Training and Research" (A/C.2/62/L.34), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 51/188 of 16 December 1996, 52/206 of 18 December 1997, 53/195 of 15 December 1998, 54/229 of 22 December 1999, 55/208 of 20 December 2000, 56/208 of 21 December 2001, 57/268 of 20 December 2002, 58/223 of 23 December 2003, 59/252 of 22 December 2004 and 60/213 of 22 December 2005 and its decision 61/542 of 20 December 2006,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General,

"*Acknowledging* the work of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Training and Research on the functioning of the Institute,

"*Expressing its deep gratitude* for the dedication and commitment, as well as the accomplishments, of Mr. Marcel Boisard, Assistant Secretary-General and, for fifteen years, Executive Director of the Institute,

"*Noting* the continued progress made by the Institute in its various programmes and activities, including the strengthened cooperation with other organizations of the United Nations system and with regional and national institutions,

"*Expressing its appreciation* to the Governments and private institutions that have made or pledged financial and other contributions to the Institute,

"*Noting* that the activities of the Institute have thus far been funded entirely from voluntary contributions, including the core training courses it delivers to diplomats and delegates accredited to United Nations Headquarters in New York and to the United Nations Offices at Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna,

"*Noting also*, however, that voluntary contributions remain at an unacceptably low level, putting at risk the Institute's core training courses, despite the growing need for training and capacity development and the greater number of developed countries also benefiting from the activities of the Institute,

"*Reiterating* that training and capacity-development activities should be accorded a more visible and larger role in support of the management of international affairs and in the execution of the economic and social development programmes of the United Nations system,

"1. *Notes* the strategic reforms introduced by the new Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and endorsed by its Board of Trustees, in order that the Institute may be a centre of excellence;

"2. *Reaffirms* the importance of a coordinated United Nations system-wide approach to research and training, based on an effective coherent strategy and an effective division of work among the relevant institutions and bodies;

"3. *Also reaffirms* the relevance of the Institute, in view of the growing importance of training and capacity development within the United Nations and the training requirements of States and local authorities, and the relevance of capacity development-related research activities undertaken by the Institute within its mandate;

"4. *Welcomes* the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training and capacity-development programmes, and in this context underlines the need to develop further and to expand the scope of those partnerships, in particular at the country level;

"5. *Requests* the Board of Trustees to continue to ensure fair and equitable geographical distribution and transparency in the preparation of the programmes and in the employment of experts, and in this regard stresses that the courses of the Institute should focus primarily on development issues and the management of international affairs;

"6. *Urges* the Board of Trustees to complete expeditiously the implementation of the remaining recommendations made by the Board of Auditors in respect of the biennium 2002-2003;

"7. *Renews its appeal* to all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, and to private institutions that have not yet contributed financially or otherwise to the Institute to give it their generous financial and other support, and urges the States that have interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in view of the strategic reforms;

"8. *Encourages* the Board of Trustees to continue its efforts to resolve the financial situation of the Institute, in particular with a view to broadening its donor base, and seeking stable support from Member States for all its activities and in particular core training activities;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including details on the financial implications, and the status of contributions to and the financial situation of the Institute;

"10. *Decides* to harmonize the submission of the report of the Secretary-General and the report of Executive Director of the Institute;

"11. *Also decides* to submit the reports on the Institute to the Economic and Social Council rather than to the General Assembly."

7. At its 32nd meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Institute for Training and Research" (A/C.2/62/L.53) submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee, Ms. Tamar Tchitanava (Georgia), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.34.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

9. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.53 (see para. 12).

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Japan made a statement (see A/C.2/62/SR.32).

11. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.53, draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.34 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

12. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/188 of 16 December 1996, 52/206 of 18 December 1997, 53/195 of 15 December 1998, 54/229 of 22 December 1999, 55/208 of 20 December 2000, 56/208 of 21 December 2001, 57/268 of 20 December 2002, 58/223 of 23 December 2003, 59/252 of 22 December 2004 and 60/213 of 22 December 2005 and its decision 61/542 of 20 December 2006,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Acknowledging the work of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research on the functioning of the Institute,

Expressing its deep gratitude for the dedication and commitment, as well as the accomplishments, of Mr. Marcel Boisard, Assistant Secretary-General and, for fifteen years, Executive Director of the Institute,

Noting the continued progress made by the Institute in its various programmes and activities, including the strengthened cooperation with other organizations of the United Nations system and with regional and national institutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments and private institutions that have made or pledged financial and other contributions to the Institute,

Noting that the activities of the Institute have thus far been funded entirely from voluntary contributions,

Noting also that, despite the growing need for training and capacity development, voluntary contributions remain at a low level, putting at risk the Institute's core training courses that it delivers to diplomats and delegates accredited to United Nations Headquarters in New York and to the United Nations Offices at Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna,

Reiterating that training and capacity-development activities should be accorded a more visible and larger role in support of the management of international affairs and in the execution of the economic and social development programmes of the United Nations system,

1. *Notes* the strategic reforms introduced by the new Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, and endorsed by its Board of Trustees, for the Institute to be a centre of excellence;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of a coordinated United Nations system-wide approach to research and training, based on an effective coherent strategy and an effective division of work among the relevant institutions and bodies;

[1] A/62/377.

3. *Also reaffirms* the relevance of the Institute, in view of the growing importance of training and capacity development within the United Nations and the training requirements of States and local authorities, and the relevance of capacity development-related research activities undertaken by the Institute within its mandate;

4. *Welcomes* the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training and capacity-development programmes, and in this context underlines the need to develop further and to expand the scope of those partnerships, in particular at the country level;

5. *Requests* the Board of Trustees to continue to ensure fair and equitable geographic distribution and transparency in the preparation of the programmes and in the employment of experts, and in this regard stresses that the courses of the Institute should focus primarily on development issues and the management of international affairs;

6. *Reiterates* the importance of using objective, impartial and scientific course materials, compatible with the objectives and priorities of the United Nations, and expects a better screening of the course materials utilized by the Institute;

7. *Urges* the Board of Trustees to complete expeditiously the implementation of the remaining recommendation made by the Board of Auditors in respect of the biennium 2002-2003, while appreciating the work done thus far;[2]

8. *Renews* its appeal to all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, and to private institutions that have not yet contributed financially or otherwise to the Institute to give it their generous financial and other support, and urges the States that have interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in view of the strategic reforms;

9. *Encourages* the Board of Trustees to continue its efforts to resolve the financial situation of the Institute, in particular with a view to broadening its donor base, and seeking more predictable and adequate support from Member States for its activities, in particular its core training activities;

10. *Decides* to streamline the reporting arrangements of the Institute through:

(a) Consolidation of the reports of the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the Institute;

(b) Submission of the new consolidated report of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council rather than to the General Assembly;

(c) Establishment of a biennial reporting cycle starting from 2009;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2008 a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including details on the financial implications, and the status of contributions to and the financial situation of the Institute.

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[2] See A/60/113, annex, sect. IV.G.

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Towards global partnerships

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Tamar **Tchitanava** (Georgia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2007, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-second session the item entitled "Towards global partnerships" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 25th, 27th and 31st meetings on 8 and 14 November and 5 December 2007. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/62/SR.25, 27 and 31). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 8 to 10 October (see A/C.2/62/SR.2-6).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on "Enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector" (A/62/341).

4. At the 25th meeting, on 8 November, the Committee heard an introductory statement made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Global Compact Office.

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/62/L.33 and A/C.2/60/L.33/Rev.1

5. At the 27th meeting, on 14 November 2007, the representative of Portugal, on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Chile, the Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras,

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Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Towards global partnerships" (A/C.2/62/L.33). Subsequently, El Salvador joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 55/215 of 21 December 2000, 56/76 of 11 December 2001, 58/129 of 19 December 2003 and 60/215 of 22 December 2005,

"*Reaffirming* the vital role of the United Nations, including the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, in the promotion of partnerships in the context of globalization,

"*Mindful* of the intergovernmental nature of the United Nations and the central role and responsibility of Governments in national and international policymaking,

"*Reaffirming* its resolve to create an environment, at the national and global levels alike, that is conducive to sustainable development, the elimination of poverty and respect for human rights,

"*Recalling* that partnerships are voluntary and collaborative relationships between various parties, both public and non-public, in which all participants agree to work together to achieve a common purpose or undertake a specific task and, as mutually agreed, to share risks and responsibilities, resources and benefits,

"*Recalling also* the objectives formulated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, notably the Millennium Development Goals, and the reaffirmation they have received in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, particularly in regard to developing partnerships through the provision of greater opportunities to the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society in general so as to enable them to contribute to the realization of the goals and programmes of the Organization, in particular in the pursuit of development and the eradication of poverty,

"*Underlining* the fact that cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, including the private sector, shall serve the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and can make concrete contributions to the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and the other goals contained in the Millennium Declaration, as well as in the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits and their reviews, in particular in the area of development and the eradication of poverty, and shall be undertaken in a manner that maintains the integrity, impartiality and independence of the Organization,

"*Underlining also* the importance of the contribution of the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society in general to the

implementation of the outcomes of United Nations conferences in the economic, social and related fields,

"*Recognizing* the need to increase the capacity of Governments at the municipal, local and national levels to implement public-private partnerships successfully,

"*Acknowledging* the importance of partnerships as a way to advance action on clean energy and climate change,

"*Welcoming*, in this regard, the participation of civil society and private-sector entities in the multi-stakeholder consultations on financing for development, whose findings were presented at the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development held in New York on 23 and 24 October 2007,

"*Emphasizing* that all relevant partners, including the private sector, can contribute in several ways to addressing the obstacles confronted by developing countries in mobilizing the resources needed to finance their sustainable development and to the realization of the development goals of the United Nations through, inter alia, financial resources, access to technology, management expertise and support for programmes, including through the reduced pricing of drugs, where appropriate, for the prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS and other diseases,

"*Welcoming* the efforts and encouraging further efforts by all relevant partners, including the private sector, to engage as reliable and consistent partners in the development process and to take into account not only the economic and financial, but also the developmental, social, human rights, gender and environmental implications of their undertakings and, in general, towards accepting and implementing the principle of good corporate citizenship, that is, bringing social values and responsibilities to bear on a conduct and policy premised on profit incentives, in conformity with national laws and regulations,

"*Welcoming also* the continuous efforts by the Commission on Sustainable Development and its secretariat to promote partnerships for sustainable development, inter alia, through the implementation and expansion of an interactive online database as a platform to provide access to information on partnerships and to facilitate the exchange of experiences and best practices and through the regular holding of partnership fairs during the sessions of the Commission,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the progress achieved in the work of the United Nations on partnerships, notably in the framework of various United Nations organizations, agencies, funds, programmes, task forces, commissions and initiatives, in particular the Global Compact, launched by the Secretary-General, the Global Alliance for Information and Communication Technologies and Development and the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships, and welcoming the establishment of a multitude of partnerships at the field level, entered into by various United Nations agencies, non-public partners and Member States, such as the United Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development,

"*Expressing* in this regard support for the work undertaken by the Global Compact Office,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector;

"2. *Recognizes* that today's partnerships complement the work of the United Nations in all areas, including in the efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and humanitarian relief efforts;

"3. *Stresses* that partnerships should be consistent with national laws and national development strategies and plans, as well as the priorities of countries where their implementation takes place, bearing in mind the relevant guidance provided by Governments;

"4. *Recalls* that the 2005 World Summit welcomed the positive contributions of the private sector and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in the promotion and implementation of development and human rights programmes, and also recalls that the 2005 World Summit resolved to enhance the contribution of non-governmental organizations, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders in national development efforts, as well as in the promotion of the global partnership for development, and encouraged public-private partnerships in the following areas: the generation of new investments and employment, financing for development, health, agriculture, conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental management, energy, forestry and the impact of climate change;

"5. *Recognizing* the role that public-private partnerships can play in efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger, the need to ensure that their activities conform fully with the principle of national ownership of development strategies and the need for effective accountability and transparency in their implementation;

"6. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to promote multi-stakeholder approaches in addressing the challenges of development in the context of globalization, and notes with appreciation the efforts by the Helsinki Process on Globalization and Democracy in this regard;

"7. *Encourages* the United Nations system to continue to develop, for those partnerships in which it participates, a common and systemic approach, based on a coherent strategy for its engagement with the private sector that places greater emphasis on impact, transparency, accountability and sustainability, without imposing undue rigidity in partnership agreements, and with due consideration being given to the following partnership principles: common purpose, transparency, bestowing no unfair advantages upon any partner of the United Nations, mutual benefit and mutual respect, accountability, respect for the modalities of the United Nations, striving for balanced representation of relevant partners from developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition, sectoral and geographic balance, and not compromising the independence and neutrality of the United Nations system in general and the agencies in particular;

"8. *Also encourages* responsible business practices, such as those promoted by the Global Compact;

"9. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations to mainstream in its own operations the principles of the Global Compact, including procurement practices, pension fund policies and facilities management;

"10. *Takes note with appreciation* of the outcomes of the second Global Compact Leaders Summit held in Geneva on 5 and 6 July 2007;

"11. *Welcomes* the partnerships launched during the Global Compact Leaders Summit in the areas of climate change, water management, investment and management education;

"12. *Recognizes* that the Global Compact is an innovative public-private partnership with a governance, support and funding structure specifically tailored to the diversity of its stakeholders and its mission to advance United Nations values among the global business community, including through an increasing number of local networks;

"13. *Encourages* further work on public-private partnerships by the relevant United Nations organizations, agencies, funds, programmes, task forces, commissions and initiatives, and that adequate training on public-private partnerships be made available as appropriate;

"14. *Also encourages* the relevant United Nations organizations and agencies, as well as the Global Compact Office, to share relevant lessons learned and positive experiences from partnerships, including with the business community, as a contribution to the development of more effective United Nations partnerships, and recognizes the work already undertaken by the Global Compact Office as a focal point for such activities;

"15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make recommendations on how best to support the mandate and structure of the Global Compact Office to enable it to continue to fulfil its tasks in accordance with the goals and purposes of the present resolution, taking into account that the Global Compact Office has shown itself to be uniquely positioned and capable of leading efforts to develop more strategic and effective relationships with the private sector;

"16. *Takes note* of the actions taken by the various United Nations organizations, agencies, funds, programmes, task forces, commissions and initiatives to enhance partnership management through the promotion of adequate training at all concerned levels, institutional capacity in country offices, strategic focus and local ownership, the sharing of best practices, the improvement of partner selection processes and the streamlining of United Nations guidelines for partnerships between the United Nations and all relevant partners, including the private sector;

"17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to promote, within existing resources, impact-assessment mechanisms of public-private partnerships, taking into account best tools available, in order to enable effective management, ensure accountability and facilitate effective learning from both successes and failures;

"18. *Welcomes* innovative approaches to use partnerships as a means to better implement goals and programmes, in particular in the pursuit of development and the eradication of poverty, and encourages relevant United Nations bodies and agencies and invites the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization to further explore such possibilities, bearing in mind their different mandates, modes of operation and objectives, as well as the particular roles of the non-public partners involved;

"19. *Recommends*, in this context, that partnerships should also foster the elimination of all forms of discrimination, including on the grounds of race and gender, in respect of employment and occupation;

"20. *Reiterates its call upon*:

"(a) All bodies within the United Nations system that engage in partnerships to ensure the integrity and independence of the Organization and to include information on partnerships in their regular reporting, as appropriate, on their websites and through other means;

"(b) Partners to provide to and exchange relevant information with Governments, other stakeholders and the relevant United Nations agencies and bodies and other international organizations with which they engage, in an appropriate way, including through reports, with particular attention to the importance of sharing among partnerships information on their practical experience;

"21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

6. At its 31st meeting, on 5 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Towards global partnerships" (A/C.2/62/L.33/Rev.1), submitted by Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay. Subsequently, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Canada, the Central African Republic, the Gambia, the Niger, Paraguay and Switzerland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (see A/C.2/62/SR.31).

7. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications (see A/C.2/62/SR.31).

8. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Sweden, in his capacity as facilitator, orally corrected the draft resolution (see A/C.2/62/SR.31).

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.33/Rev.1, as orally corrected (see para. 10).

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

10. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Towards global partnerships

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/215 of 21 December 2000, 56/76 of 11 December 2001, 58/129 of 19 December 2003 and 60/215 of 22 December 2005,

Reaffirming the vital role of the United Nations, including the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, in the promotion of partnerships in the context of globalization,

Underlining the intergovernmental nature of the United Nations, and the central role and responsibility of Governments in national and international policymaking,

Reaffirming its resolve to create an environment, at the national and global levels alike, that is conducive to sustainable economic growth, poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability,

Taking note of the increasing number of public-private partnerships worldwide,

Recalling the objectives formulated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] notably the Millennium Development Goals, and the reaffirmation they have received in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] particularly in regard to developing partnerships through the provision of greater opportunities to the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society in general so as to enable them to contribute to the realization of the goals and programmes of the Organization, in particular in the pursuit of development and the eradication of poverty,

Recalling also that the 2005 World Summit encouraged the pursuit of responsible business practices,

Underlining the fact that cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, including the private sector, shall serve the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, can make concrete contributions to the realization of the internationally agreed developing goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits and their reviews, in particular in the area of development and the eradication of poverty, and shall be undertaken in a manner that maintains the integrity, impartiality and independence of the Organization,

Underlining also the importance of the contribution of the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society to the implementation of the outcomes of United Nations conferences in the economic, social and related fields,

Welcoming, in this regard, the participation of civil society and private-sector entities in the multi-stakeholder consultations on financing for development, whose

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

findings were presented at the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development held in New York on 23 and 24 October 2007,

Recognizing the need, where appropriate, to enhance the capacity of Member States to participate effectively in partnerships, at all levels, in accordance with national priorities and national legislation, and encouraging international support for such efforts in developing countries,

Emphasizing that all relevant partners, including the private sector, can contribute in several ways to addressing the obstacles confronted by developing countries in mobilizing the resources needed to finance their sustainable development and to the realization of the development goals of the United Nations through, inter alia, financial resources, access to technology, management expertise and support for programmes, including through the reduced pricing of drugs, where appropriate, for the prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases,

Welcoming the efforts and encouraging further efforts by all relevant partners, including the private sector, to engage as reliable and consistent partners in the development process and to take into account not only the economic and financial, but also the developmental, social, human rights, gender and environmental implications of their undertakings and, in general, towards accepting and implementing corporate social and environmental responsibility, that is, bringing such values and responsibilities to bear on their conduct and policy premised on profit incentives, in conformity with national laws and regulations,

Welcoming also the continuous efforts by the Commission on Sustainable Development through its secretariat to promote partnerships for sustainable development, inter alia, through the implementation and expansion of an interactive online database as a platform to provide access to information on partnerships and to facilitate the exchange of experiences and best practices and through the regular holding of partnership fairs at the sessions of the Commission,

Taking note with appreciation of the progress achieved in the work of the United Nations on partnerships, notably in the framework of various United Nations organizations, agencies, funds, programmes, task forces, commissions and initiatives, such as the Global Compact, launched by the Secretary-General, the Global Alliance for Information and Communications Technologies and Development[3] and the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships, and welcoming the establishment of a multitude of partnerships at the field level, entered into by various United Nations agencies, non-public partners and Member States, such as the United Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector;[4]

2. *Stresses* that partnerships are voluntary and collaborative relationships between various parties, both public and non-public, in which all participants agree to work together to achieve a common purpose or undertake a specific task and, as mutually agreed, to share risks and responsibilities, resources and benefits;

[3] A/62/89-E/2007/76, annex.

[4] A/62/341.

3. *Also stresses* the importance of the contribution of voluntary partnerships to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, while reiterating that they are a complement to, but not intended to substitute for, the commitment made by Governments with a view to achieving these goals;

4. *Further stresses* that partnerships should be consistent with national laws and national development strategies and plans, as well as the priorities of countries where their implementation takes place, bearing in mind the relevant guidance provided by Governments;

5. *Recalls* that the 2005 World Summit welcomed the positive contributions of the private sector and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in the promotion and implementation of development and human rights programmes, and also recalls that the 2005 World Summit resolved to enhance the contribution of non-governmental organizations, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders in national development efforts, as well as in the promotion of the global partnership for development, and encouraged public-private partnerships in the following areas: the generation of new investments and employment, financing for development, health, agriculture, conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental management, energy, forestry and the impact of climate change;

6. *Recognizes* the role that public-private partnerships can play in efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger, also recognizes the need to ensure that their activities conform fully with the principle of national ownership of development strategies, and further recognizes the need for effective accountability and transparency in their implementation;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to promote multi-stakeholder approaches in addressing the challenges of development in the context of globalization;

8. *Encourages* the United Nations system to continue to develop, for those partnerships in which it participates, a common and systemic approach, which places greater emphasis on impact, transparency, accountability and sustainability, without imposing undue rigidity in partnership agreements, and with due consideration being given to the following partnership principles: common purpose, transparency, bestowing no unfair advantages upon any partner of the United Nations, mutual benefit and mutual respect, accountability, respect for the modalities of the United Nations, striving for balanced representation of relevant partners from developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition, sectoral and geographic balance, and not compromising the independence and neutrality of the United Nations;

9. *Also encourages* the activities of the United Nations Global Compact as an innovative public-private partnership to advance United Nations values and responsible business practices within the United Nations system and among the global business community, including through an increased number of local networks, acknowledges the special management, support, funding structure and position of the Global Compact within the United Nations system, which are specifically designed to reflect the diversity of its stakeholders, notes the activities of the Global Compact Office in this regard, and encourages it to continue its efforts, in particular in continuing to share relevant lessons learned and positive experiences from partnerships;

10. *Takes note with interest* of the second United Nations Global Compact Leaders Summit, held at the United Nations Office at Geneva on 5 and 6 July 2007, and of the partnerships launched;

11. *Acknowledges* the ongoing work of the United Nations on partnerships, notably in the framework of various United Nations organizations, agencies, funds, programmes, task forces and commissions, within their respective mandates, and in this regard encourages the provision of adequate training, as appropriate;

12. *Encourages* the relevant United Nations organizations and agencies to share relevant lessons learned and positive experiences from partnerships, including with the business community, as a contribution to the development of more effective United Nations partnerships;

13. *Takes note with appreciation* of the efforts of the Secretary-General to enhance partnership management through the promotion of adequate training at all concerned levels, institutional capacity in country offices, strategic focus and local ownership, the sharing of best practices, the improvement of partner selection processes and the streamlining of United Nations guidelines for partnerships between the United Nations and all relevant partners, including the private sector, and requests that such activities be continued, as appropriate;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to promote, within existing resources, impact-assessment mechanisms of partnerships, taking into account best tools available, in order to enable effective management, ensure accountability and facilitate effective learning from both successes and failures;

15. *Welcomes* innovative approaches to use partnerships as a means to better implement goals and programmes, in particular in support of the pursuit of development and the eradication of poverty, and encourages relevant United Nations bodies and agencies and invites the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization to further explore such possibilities, bearing in mind their different mandates, modes of operation and objectives, as well as the particular roles of the non-public partners involved;

16. *Recommends*, in this context, that partnerships should also foster the elimination of all forms of discrimination, including on gender grounds, in respect of employment and occupation;

17. *Reiterates its call upon*:

(a) All bodies within the United Nations system that engage in partnerships to ensure the integrity and independence of the Organization and to include information on partnerships in their regular reporting, as appropriate, on their websites and through other means;

(b) Partners to provide to and exchange relevant information with Governments, other stakeholders and the relevant United Nations agencies and bodies and other international organizations with which they engage, in an appropriate way, including through reports, with particular attention to the importance of sharing among partnerships information on their practical experience;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-first session
Agenda item 121

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Tamar **Tchitanava** (Georgia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2007, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to allocate item 121 to all the Main Committees for the sole purpose of considering and taking action on their respective tentative programmes of work.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 35th meeting, on 18 December 2007 (see A/C.2/62/SR.35).

II. Consideration of the draft decision contained in document A/C.2/62/L.62

3. At its 35th meeting, on 18 December, the Committee had before it its draft programme of work for the sixty-third session of the General Assembly (A/C.2/62/L.62), which had been submitted by the Chairperson on the basis of consultations held with the Bureau of the Committee.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted its draft programme of work for the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, as contained in document A/C.2/62/L.62, and recommended its approval by the General Assembly (see para. 5).

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III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

5. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Programme of work of the Second Committee for the sixty-third session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly approves the programme of work of the Second Committee for the sixty-third session of the Assembly as set out below:

1. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources.
2. Information and communication technologies for development.
3. Macroeconomic policy questions:
   (a) International trade and development;
   (b) International financial system and development;
   (c) External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries;
   (d) Commodities.
4. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the preparation of the 2008 Review Conference.
5. Sustainable development:
   (a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
   (b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;
   (c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;
   (d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind;
   (e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;
   (f) Convention on Biological Diversity;
   (g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its tenth special session.

6. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

7. Globalization and interdependence:

   (a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence;

   (b) International migration and development;

   (c) Culture and development;

   (d) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

   (e) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy.

8. Groups of countries in special situations:

   (a) Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

   (b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation.

9. Eradication of poverty and other development issues:

   (a) Implementation of the second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017);

   (b) Industrial development cooperation.

10. Operational activities for development.

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Sixty-second session
Agenda item 129

Programme planning

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Tamar **Tchitanava** (Georgia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2007, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-second session the item entitled "Programme planning" and to allocate it to all the Main Committees and the plenary of the General Assembly to enhance discussion of evaluation, planning, budgeting and monitoring reports.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 21st meeting on 5 November 2007 and decided to keep the agenda item open until the conclusion of the Committee's work.

3. At its 35th meeting, on 18 December, the Committee decided that no action on the agenda item was required (see A/C.2/62/SR.35).

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